

# A Great Doctor on Doctors of the Day.

## Schwenninger, Bismarck's Personal Physician, Writes a Broadside Against Modern Methods of Medical Education.

We don't know how to educate our doctors. The average physician is a good deal of an ignoramus. The medical student wades through a



Lecture Room in the New French Reformatory.

lot of superfluous preliminary study and investigation. He rarely understands the living human anatomy, but gets his anatomical knowledge from the dead.

It is a mistake to go to Germany to study medicine, because Germany doesn't know the A B C of medical science.

These extraordinary statements are made by the famous Dr. Schwenninger, Bismarck's personal physician and one of the greatest doctors in Europe. Here is what he says:

The present method of educating candidates for the medical profession in the noble art of healing the sick and preserving health is fundamentally wrong, and I cannot imagine why foreigners flock to our universities "to put a finishing touch" upon their home education, when that and our own are substantially the same, namely, a impractical, unfinished, and entirely opposed to the true spirit of which the son of Apollo and Corvus was the representative.

He, the famed Asclepiades, was killed because the keeper of Hades complained that that delightful summer resort was being depopulated, and I, alas, must complain that college faculties left heaven and the other place to overflowing.

Medical education must be directed along different lines if it still be of great value to humanity; the superfluous and therefore unjustifiable branches must be cut off, so as to make room for the necessary and indispensable ones. Nowadays our young physicians learn nothing of the past of medicine except to despise it. Yet it is an indisputable fact that our old physicians are better trained than their recent colleagues. I charge the universities and other learned institutions with neglecting three most essential branches of education: Logic, mathematics and the history of medicine.

And to the professors I say, Do not try to make of every pupil a specialist. The old abuse of forcing medical candidates to attend lectures that they do not understand and cannot understand must cease. We must have chemical, physical, botanical, anatomical and pathological faculties for plain everyday men—for women, if you will—and not merely for scientists, and the lectures must not appeal to specialists, explorers and savants exclusively.

Anatomy must not be carved up in numberless subdivisions and sub-subdivisions, as is done now; it should be presented to candidates as an entirety, topographically and practically descriptive. Have you ever heard that a doctor was called in to examine a leg severed from the body or a lung lying in bed by itself, or a head after the renowned M. Diebler had toyed with it? You smile. Why, then, try to educate candidates by showing them those members in a dead or half-decayed condition? The object which must incite the student's most ardent circumspection is the living body; it is man as he or she breathes, works and rests. His principal and most exhaustive work should be confined to human subjects at all stages of life, young, middle-aged and old, and of all bodily conditions, sound, suffering and diseased.

The living body he must be taught to investigate by his eyes, by touch, by knocking and listening. I say, turn our young candidate loose on live people. Let him understand the outward form of man by knowing his interior, and from outward aspects let him draw conclusions as to the

inner man. The form of the body and its inner organs, in their entirety and in parts or members, must be inseparable to the student's mental eye.

I teach my pupils to draw upon the skin

than is done now. Microbes and parasites may be introduced in connection therewith. If I had my own way about teaching medicine I would insist upon it that the entire course of studies above set forth should be acquired and assimilated and demonstrated at a hospital where nearly as many healthy as sick members of humanity congregate. Of course the medical authorities will not permit that, but I protest that all the theoretical knowledge necessary to equip a physician for practical work, not for practice, can be acquired in one year, or rather in two courses of six months. Nowadays the preliminary studies usually take from two and a half to three or four years, and what is the result? That the really useful and necessary teachings are drowned in a sea of confused impressions and overwhelmed by a mass of stale and unprofitable matter.

After a year's theoretical education the candidates should pass an examination in all the branches of science named except in logic and mathematics, for these latter are taught only to sharpen the student's intellect and guide his judgment. Do not your examiners be too sharp after mere matters of memory, names and titles and the like, but investigate whether the substance of the thing has become identified with the pupil. If that be not the case, send him back to his books for another year; but if, after a twelvemonth, he again disappoints, persuade him, for the love of humanity, to seek another profession.

SCHWENNINGER.

Berlin, January 24.

### A SEANCE BUNCO GAME.

Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots Became Spirit Friends—Now There's a Suit for Damages.

Mme. Lesorge, of Paris, has brought suit against a former friend of hers, Mlle. d'Ouvrage, whose present address is not known, but who, for a long time, lived in one of the swell hotels in the Champs Elysee quarter, spending money lavishly. The charge against mademoiselle, or rather madame, as she now has the right to call herself, is fraud, and the sum mentioned is in the neighborhood of 200,000 francs. It appears that the ladies first met at a spiritualistic seance, in the locus pocus of which the elder was especially interested. Observing this, mademoiselle worked upon her feelings, attended her upon her journey home and next day called to take her to another seance which, she said, was presided over by a medium of unusual power.

This medium had no sooner espied her visitors than she bent her knees and addressed them in stately fashion. "In the former life Your Majesty led an earthy," she explained, "you were both queens, mademoiselle lives in history as the unhappy Mary Stuart, and you, madame, as the cruel Elizabeth, the virgin Queen of England."

At this mademoiselle became very indignant. "Bah," she cried, "at last I meet her face to face, she who had me beheaded!"

"True, too true!" moaned the medium, "but do not hurt your royal cousin. She has come back to us in order to make good all the wrongs she inflicted upon you."

This Queen Elizabeth promised to do with tearful eyes. Believing fully all the medium had told, she was determined to be not only a gracious but a generous majesty in future. She invited mademoiselle to make herself at home in her apartments, and placed her fortune at her disposal. The two Queens lived happily together for some time, and Mary Stuart spent Elizabeth's money in the same lavish manner as she used to spend that of her subjects in the sixteenth century. One evening when their Majesties had enjoyed a particularly recherche dinner, a good deal of wine, Mary Stuart turned madam herself and suddenly recognized in Mme. Lesorge's good-looking nephew her former husband, the Earl of Bothwell. Of course, they became united at once, for Mary Stuart is a beautiful girl and Queen Elizabeth's nephew a gentleman depending upon his aunt for everything. After the remarriage the new Earl asked for a "dot," and, considering that Elizabeth at one time had treated his wife shamefully, she parted with 100,000 francs to make up for her former cruelty.

About two weeks ago Mary Stuart and Bothwell vanished from Paris, and on making inquiries Mme. Lesorge learned that the d'Ouvrage woman was a well-known syndicate and adventuress. She instituted suit against her ex-husband and colleague, but there is little hope that she will ever see one penny of the money turned over to this most ingenious of all spiritualistic frauds.

The isolation system has developed one good point, however. It makes bad boys frightfully afraid of their loving parents' last alternative—Montesson. Stories of the rigid discipline and other corrective measures practised there have struck a wholesome terror into the hearts of many youthful offenders, and French parents generally are more than pleased with the establishment, even when utilizing it only to frighten their sons.

That the greatest number of boys needing reform might be accommodated successfully, the French Government has ordered that boys under sixteen years of age must not be kept longer than one month at a time at the institution. Boys over sixteen years of age may be "accommodated" for the period of half a year, if necessary.



The Boys Wear Masks and Never See Each Other's Faces.

# REFORMING BAD BOYS.

## The Curious New System of Isolation That Has Been Inaugurated in France.

French parents of wayward sons are experimenting with a new system of reform. The Government has placed at their disposal in the Institute Le Peletier two hundred cells where promising young rogues may be trained to be good—or may "harden" in their chosen wickedness, as the case may be.

The Institute is situated at Montesson in the Department of the Seine, and is managed on the plan of the old reform school called Petit-Roquette, with the difference that instead of harboring youngsters that are notorious criminals, it opens its doors only to criminally inclined boys who are too young for punishment, and to sons of respectable parents who have become unmanageable.

Inmates of the first class are treated with great consideration. To make them ashamed of their vicious habits their surroundings are made as pleasant as possible. The word "keeper" is tabooed, and all officials coming in direct contact with the boys are styled "teachers." The youngsters are examined as to their talents for acquiring knowledge or learning some sort of trade, and are instructed in those branches for which they show a leaning.

To curb the youngsters' inclination to cruelty they are allowed to have pets, and each one is given a patch of garden to cultivate. They may keep birds, cats and rabbits.

The unmanageable boys sent by unhappy parents to the institution are trained quite differently. Each is given a cell by himself, which he has to keep scrupulously clean. Under no circumstances are the inmates belonging to this class permitted to converse among themselves or with the other boys.

They have plenty of outdoor exercise, but neither in the grounds nor in the gymnasium nor in the school room or chapel have they occasion to talk to their comrades. They are known by numbers only, and though not subjected to cruelty in any form, the discipline governing their management is most severe.

The privilege of conversation is denied to them, in order to keep them from plotting and also from making plans for the future by agreeing to meet after dismissal from the institution.

The discipline even goes further. It directs that boys must wear a mask whenever they leave their cells, either to go to the gymnasium, the playgrounds or to school.

The school room, which at the same time serves as the chapel, is fitted with a row of cells or boxes forming a semi-circle. The boxes, or stalls, are open at the top, so as to permit the free circulation of air, and their doors are abbreviated below and above, so the inmate can see the teacher on the platform opposite. The teacher can watch the boys thoroughly, but the latter cannot see their neighbors nor make signs to them.

This system of isolation in school, that centres the pupil's attention upon the lecturer, while making it impossible for him to divide his observations by either seeing the pranks of comrades or looking for such, is in itself an interesting experiment. The Institute was opened only a few months ago, and it is impossible to say whether the novelties introduced will work successfully in the long run.

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# THE TREATMENT CURES.

How Dr. Copeland's Wonderful Medication Does Its Beneficent Work—It Reaches, Soothes and Heals Every Part of the Mucous Membrane, Curing Invariably All Forms of Catarrhal Disease of the Nose, Throat, Vocal Chords, Bronchial Tubes, Lungs and Deafness—Dr. Copeland's Famous Symptom Questions, Describing Disease in Its Different Forms:

## THE TREATMENT THAT CURES.

Doctor Copeland's new treatment, that has lifted the darkness and blight of the word "incurable" from hundreds of thousands of these cases of Catarrh in the Nose, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, works its curative action for two reasons:

(1) It reaches every sore spot, from the orifice of the nose to the deepest part of the lungs, to the innermost recesses of the middle ear.

(2) Instead of irritating, inflaming and feeding the fires of the disease, it soothes, quiets, heals and cures.

What is the treatment that cures these conditions, once regarded incurable? By what process does it restore the diseased membrane, remove the poison and relieve the agonies of disease? Let the experience of persons cured and being cured tell.

### HOW IT CURES

#### COMMON CATARRH.

Here is a patient taking treatment for Catarrh of the Head. He breathes the soothing medication through his nostrils and the nasal channels open up, the stuffed-up feeling in the head leaves and he can breathe naturally through the nose again. The dull pains across the front of the head fade away and the nasal membrane is soothed until the inflammation and soreness are all gone. The bad odor of the breath passes away and the lost sense of smell returns. The dripping in the throat is checked, the nose does not stop up towards night any more, the sneezing and sniffling have ceased and the discharge from the nose grows less and less, and finally stops altogether. The discharge, when checked and eradicated from the system before it ever reaches his throat, it has not been driven down into his throat or into his lungs or into his ears, as is so often done by other treatments.

### HOW IT CURES

#### CATARRH OF THE THROAT.

Here is another patient who had Catarrh in the Head. He caught cold after cold and the disease spread down into his throat. He breathes and drinks in the disease-banishing medication. It bathes the membranes of his head and throat. The soreness of the head and throat becomes less and the desire to hawk and spit is disappearing, the sense of taste is returning and the voice again becomes soft and melodious. There is no more sneezing and vomiting in the morning. No longer does every exposure to the weather result in a stuffed-up throat that becomes sore and inflamed, and no longer does he find his throat and tongue dry as chips when he wakes from an unrefreshing sleep.

### HOW IT CURES

#### CATARRH OF THE VOCAL CORDS.

Here is another patient who contracted Catarrh that extended from the throat into the glottis, the gateway that opens to the windpipe and lungs. The disease attacks the vocal cords, this sensitive instrument of the human voice, and soon robs its sweet tones or destroys them altogether. Here a lady inhaling the soothing preparation. She had been ten months silent, and the treatment has already restored her voice. Who can say what joy she feels in being restored to the usefulness and the pleasure of conversation?

### HOW IT CURES

#### CATARRH OF DEAFNESS.

Here is another patient who for years had been a sufferer. Every fresh cold seemed to stay longer than former colds, and he noticed that his ears got stopped up, and his hearing became duller and duller, and there were ringing and buzzing noises in his ears. The Catarrh had passed upward and backward from the throat along the Eustachian tube leading from the throat into the ear. He had visited throat doctors and ear doctors and Catarrh doctors without relief. In this condition we find him inhaling the never-failing medication, and soon he notices a change. The noises in the ears stop, there is no more discharge, the hearing gets better and finally the tubes of the ears open up and something seems to give way in his head. His hearing has completely returned. No wonder he considers the result a marvel.

### HOW IT CURES

#### BRONCHIAL CATARRH.

Here is another patient who was always sensitive to the weather. He contracted Catarrh of the Head and it passed to his throat, then down the windpipe and into the bronchial tubes. He coughed at night so that he could not sleep; there was pain behind his breast-bone, and under the shoulder blades. When he coughed he brought up a frothy, grayish material streaked with blood. He lost appetite and strength. He tried cough syrups and different medicines to no avail. He now breathes in with full inspirations the restoring and soothing medicine. The sore spots along the bronchial tubes heal, the cough ceases, the pain leaves. The appetite and strength return. He is again a well and happy man.

### HOW IT CURES

#### CATARRH OF THE LUNGS.

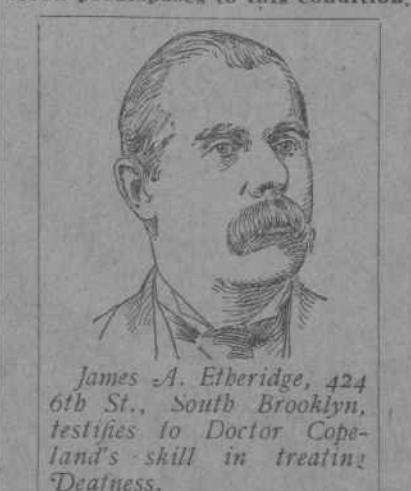
Here is another pitiful case. He had all the history of colds and catarrh, extending downward from the nose to the throat, to glottis, to windpipe, to the bronchial tubes, and then into the small tubes of the lungs. He coughed constantly throughout his life. He raised large quantities of vile-looking material, he had fever every afternoon and could not sleep at night. He had no appetite, and his strength and constitution failed. He had night sweats every once in a while, and feared that his end was near. See him after four months of treatment. A new man. The healing and soothing medication has time after time sought out every nook of the disease, even to the extreme depth of the lung cells, and bathed and cooled and healed the membranes. There are no more of the nasty discharges, no more cough, no more fever, no more pain, no more night sweats. The appetite returns, and with it come back strength and ambition. The cheeks fill out and regain their color. The step becomes buoyant. He has been saved from a lingering but absolutely sure death.

## THE PROPER COURSE FOR SUFFERERS.

The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case, and bring this with you to either of the Copeland offices. If you live away from the city, send them by mail and ask for home treatment. In either instance, and whether by mail or office treatment, the patient may be assured of the speediest relief and cure possible to enlightened medicine.

### CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT.

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition.



"Is the voice husky?"  
"Do you spit up slime?"  
"Do you sneeze all over?"  
"Do you snore at night?"  
"Is your nose stopped up?"  
"Does your nose discharge?"  
"Does your nose bleed easily?"  
"Is this worse towards night?"  
"Does the nose tick and burn?"  
"Is there pain in front of head?"  
"Is there pain across the eyes?"  
"Is there itching in the throat?"  
"Do you blow out snore at night?"  
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"  
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"  
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"  
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"  
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"  
"Does your nose stop up towards night?"

### CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat, and, if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.



"Have you a cough?"  
"Are you losing flesh?"  
"Do you cough at night?"  
"Have you a pain in side?"  
"Do you take cold easily?"  
"Is your appetite variable?"  
"Have you stitches in side?"  
"Do you cough until you gag?"  
"Do you give frothy material?"  
"Do you cough on going to bed?"  
"Do you cough in the morning?"  
"Are you low spirited at times?"  
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"  
"Do you cough moist and hacking?"  
"Do you spit up like cheese lumps?"  
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"  
"Is there a tickling behind the palate?"  
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"  
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"  
"Have you pain behind the breastbone?"  
"Do you cough worse night and morning?"  
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

"Is the skin pale and dry?"  
"Is your hair getting gray?"  
"Is the skin dry and brittle?"  
"Is the skin dry and harsh?"  
"Do the eyes feel too heavy?"  
"Is there mucus after eating?"  
"Do the joints pain and ache?"  
"Are they cold and clammy?"  
"Is the urine dark and cloudy?"  
"Are the eyes dull and watery?"  
"Is there pain in small of back?"  
"Do your hands and feet swell?"  
"Have your palms itchy on the head?"  
"Is the perspiration a bad odor?"  
"Is there puffiness under the eyes?"  
"Do you see stars floating before the eyes?"  
"Is there a desire to get up at night?"  
"Are there dark rings around the eyes?"  
"Do you see stars floating before the eyes?"  
"Have you chilly feelings down the back?"  
"Do you see unpleasant things while asleep?"  
"Does a deposit form when left standing?"

### CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being swallowed.

"Are there nausea?"  
"Are you constipated?"  
"Is there vomiting?"  
"Do you belch up gas?"  
"Are you waterbrash?"  
"Are you light-headed?"  
"Is your tongue coated?"  
"Do you have strange sensations?"  
"Are you nervous and weak?"  
"Do you feel sick headaches?"  
"Do you bloat up after eating?"  
"Is there distress for breakfast?"  
"Do you dream after eating?"  
"Is your throat filled with slime?"  
"Do you at times have diarrhoea?"  
"Is there cold blood to the head?"  
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"  
"Is there constant sensation in stomach?"  
"Do you feel if you had lead in stomach?"  
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"  
"Do you belch material that burns throat?"  
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

### SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES.

Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing failing?"  
"Do your ears discharge?"  
"Do your ears itch and burn?"  
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"  
"Is there ringing in the ears?"  
"Is there throbbing in the ears?"  
"Is there a humming sound heard?"  
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"  
"Are there crackling sounds heard?"  
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"  
"Do you hear better some days than others?"  
"Do your ears hurt when you blow your nose?"  
"Do you hear better some days than others?"  
"Do the noises in your ears keep you awake?"  
"Do you allow your time to the ears crack?"  
"Is hearing worse when you have a cold?"  
"Is ringing like a waterfall in the head?"

## FROM THE THROAT TO THE EAR.

Doctor Copeland's Hypothesis Which Led to the Discovery Which Has Unlocked the Imprisoned Hearing.

(From Doctor Copeland's Thesis on Ear Diseases.)

Deafness in almost every case is the result of obstruction in the tubes which lead from the throat to the ear, and whether it started as a cold in the head or a sore throat, or Measles or Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, the condition that impaired the hearing was originally an inflamed condition of the Eustachian Tubes—a Catarrhal process in these tubes—properly called Catarrh, because it was accompanied by inflammation or discharge.

When the tubes that lead from the throat are closed up for any length of time and air is prevented from entering the ears, the structure of the ears becomes deadened. To cure the Deafness, the choked up tubes must be relieved and the deadened parts of the ear stimulated and brought back to life. You cannot reach the deep parts of the ear from the outside of the ear, because the eardrum blocks the way, and medicines must be applied from the throat through the same avenues through which the disease extended: The treatment must relieve the obstruction in the tubes and at the same time restore the benumbed parts.

## SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS.

This condition results either from colds or from overwork of the kidneys in separating from the blood the poisons that have been absorbed from catarrh.



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### CONSULTATION FREE.

The Copeland Medical Institute.  
OFFICES, 70 FIFTH AVENUE,  
Between 15th and 16th Streets,  
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DOCTORS W. H. COPELAND,  
E. E. GARDNER, HUNTER ST. JOHN  
Office Hours—Daily 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 2 to 5 P. M.  
& 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.